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Second Committee
Agenda item 58 (a)
Eradication of poverty and other development issues: implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Proclamation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/196 of 22 December 1992, 48/183 of 21 December 1993, 50/107 of 20 December 1995, 56/207 of 21 December 2001, 57/265 and 57/266 of 20 December 2002, 58/222 of 23 December 2003, 59/247 of 22 December 2004, 60/209 of 22 December 2005 and 61/213 of 20 Decen. 2006,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by Heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit,[1] and their commitment to eradicate extreme poverty and to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recalling its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling also its resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

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Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[7] as well as the outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

5. *Reiterates* that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries;

6. *Urges* all Member States, the international community, including the United Nations system, and all other actors to continue to pursue the objective of the eradication of poverty in developing countries, in particular in the least developed countries;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to pursue seriously the objective of poverty eradication and to scale up the support to the efforts of middle income countries during the Second United Nations Decade regardless of their level of development, since those countries still face significant challenges in the area of poverty eradication;

8. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting international cooperation for development, critical for the eradication of poverty;

9. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring, at the intergovernmental and inter-agency levels, coherent, comprehensive and integrated activities for the eradication of poverty in accordance with the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

10. *Calls upon* donor countries to continue to give priority to the eradication of poverty in their assistance programmes and budgets, on either a bilateral or a multilateral basis;

11. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen efforts to eradicate the scourges of poverty and hunger and to make that goal the central priority of national development strategies and international development cooperation;

12. *Recognizes* that sustained economic growth is essential for eradicating poverty and hunger, in particular in developing countries, and underlines that national efforts in this regard should be complemented by an enabling international environment;

13. *Recognizes* that, for developing countries to reach the targets set in the context of national development strategies for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the goal on the eradication of poverty, and for such poverty eradication strategies to be effective, it is imperative that developing countries be integrated into the world economy and share equitably in the benefits of globalization;

14. *Reaffirms* the commitment to broaden and strengthen the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and stresses the need to continue efforts to reform the international financial architecture, including expeditiously concluding, in a time-bound manner,

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[7] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

the issue of enhanced voting power of developing countries in the Bretton Woods institutions;

15. *Recognizes* the importance of official development assistance as a major source of financing development for developing countries, and urges developed countries to fulfil the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance;

16. *Calls upon* the developed countries, by means of intensified and effective cooperation with developing countries, to promote capacity-building and facilitate access to and transfer of technologies and corresponding knowledge, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, as well as the special needs of developing countries;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report containing comprehensive recommendations and a plan of action to make the Second Decade effective;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)"